

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 21st, 1901.

NUMBER 21

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Collegio Americano Fluminense.

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Miss LAVONA GLENN,

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Abraham Weinstein whose address was given as Rua Benhur dos Passos No. 53 (solteiro).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, P. W. I., the following is the general at this post desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Schult and Claus beaue.

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Authorized Capital..... „ 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... „ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE RYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). SIR HENRY NEVILL, DERING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.^a de Março. EUGENE SEEGHER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). C. H. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasleley & Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de 8, Joaquin, No. 130.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.55 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7.15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7.30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 29, or Rua Conde de Baepeydy 78.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SORREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 36, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. K. A. W. Sloan President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says a decree has been published abolishing the imposition of disinfection on shipping arrivals from Brazil.

—The April customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$763,320.03, or a large decrease from the April receipts of the last six years, with the exception of 1897.

—Recent telegrams state that the epidemic of small-pox in Buenos Aires is again increasing and is also spreading. Cases have also appeared in Montevideo and in some of the smaller towns.

—The reports put into circulation by the Argentine press that Chili is fortifying the Straits of Magellan are formally denied by Chili. At the same time it is said that Chili has proofs of an Argentine invasion of Chilian territory and has demanded explanations—which may also be an unfounded report.

—The Buenos Aires city council have resolved that in future all electric trams must carry one pair of rubber gloves, to enable the conductor to remove any telephone wires that happen to fall across the trolley wire. A fine of \$50 will be imposed for each infraction. This regulation is to come into force in 3 months.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—In view of the favourable information transmitted by the Argentine consul at Rio Janeiro relative to the state of the yellow fever epidemic and to the sanitary conditions of the city the health board yesterday decided to entirely abolish the sanitary treatment hitherto imposed upon arrivals from Brazil. The steamers arriving from Brazil after the 15th inst. will be received here in free pratique. The president of the board has asked the government to approve its act.—B. A. Herald, May 11.

—It is only a month or two since a criminal judge asserted his right as a magistrate to override police regulations, and, whatever the legal aspect of the case might have been, it is certain that his conduct was universally condemned by public opinion. Now we have a judge of the appeal court who feels it incumbent upon him not only to carry a revolver, but to draw it upon a citizen in the public street, after which he called upon the police to recognise his authority as a magistrate and to arrest the man he had drawn upon, who, *El Diario* says, was found to be unarmed! Truly this is civilization and culture with a vengeance—no—with a revolver!—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Regarding the police outrage there is nothing new, except that the enquiry continues, and that the offending officials still retain their posts, and have so far escaped even reprimand from official quarters. Judging from the declarations published by several of the victims, and which still continue to appear, the favorite trick of the police was to get a man by himself in a doorway or corner whence he could not escape, and then lay into him with their cutlasses three to one! Several of the victims allege that when they were trying to get away from the scene, they were impeded from doing so by the police themselves, this being their idea of dispersing the crowd! The idea that people cannot issue from an orderly conference without being thus brutally attacked by the police is intolerable, and it is very much to the discredit of St. Cnestas' government that it has shown such a want of energy in the matter.—Montevideo Times, May 5.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

A Washington dispatch of April 2nd says:—The danger menacing travelers to Central and South American ports through the lack of quarantine facilities in those countries has been called to the attention of the Marine Hospital service by P. M. Delone, United States consul-general at Ecuador.

A case is cited of passengers being confined in a fever ship for a month while the vessel was turned away from port after port and all assistance refused, the fever meanwhile continuing its ravages on board. The consul general incloses a letter from Archer Harmon, manager of an Ecuador railroad enterprise, who says that he was one of a party of fourteen who boarded the steamer Chilita Panama only July 9 last. The second day out there was a death from yellow fever. There was no quarantine station on the Ecuador coast. At Payta there were two more deaths. The port refused to permit the steamer in the harbor. The supposed ship doctor aboard the ship had palmed himself off as a physician to secure free passage. At Callao there were two deaths and the authorities there refused to permit connection with the shore or to send a physician, medicine or disinfectants aboard.

The Peruvian authorities declined to allow a steamer, W. R. Grace & Co. had chartered for the party to take them off, and the Chilita had to proceed to sea until the Peruvian authorities would permit a landing. The ship went to Arica, but meantime two or three deaths occurred, and a small gunboat from Arica drove the steamer out of the harbor, refusing to provide either medicine or disinfectants, or provisions. At Pisagua the authorities attempted to drive the ship out of the harbor, but as the steamer had no coal it was impossible to proceed. Finally, with the steamer five miles off shore, coal barges were

anchored a mile and a half from the steamer, the steamer crew towed the barges out and unloaded them and the barges were then sunk. Meantime one or two further deaths had occurred. Failing to get either medicine or disinfectants, the ship proceeded to Valparaíso, arriving after several more deaths, about Aug. 15, when the passengers landed, after a careful inspection. Mr. Harmon says there is no place where at summer with infectious disease aboard can land or discharge its passengers on the west coast of South America, nor is it possible to secure medicines, disinfectants or medical attention.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 16.

COST OF COFFEE PRODUCTION.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1901.

Editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Sir.—As the question of the cost of coffee raising appears to be attracting considerable attention at present the following facts may not be uninteresting.

According to the statements of the owners, the cost of producing Santos coffee on the Fazenda Schmidt and Dumont, which probably have more coffee trees than any other plantations in the world, is four cents per pound bagged, ready for shipment on the plantation; five cents per pound in Santos; six cents per pound on board the ship and six and one-half cents per pound in warehouse in New York. At this price nobody makes any money except the brokers, railway company and steamship lines. These figures are based on the average product of the plantation, which would probably be somewhere between numbers five and six, New York exchange standards.

Of course the smaller plantations cannot produce at the same price as the larger ones, and the question of the survival of the coffee planter is getting to be largely a matter of transportation. Undoubtedly many coffee planters will be forced out of business from mere inability to pay their laborers for the picking of the coffee and the care of the plantation. Probably the first decrease in production will come from this reason. The planter whose shipping facilities are close to a railroad can perhaps unke expenses at the above figures, but the one who must cart his product five or twenty-five miles to a railroad station must go to the wall. Of course this applies with greater force to those planters in Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia, who must put a couple of bags of coffee on a "burro" and take anywhere from one day to five days' journey before they can reach a shipping point. All of them are at present losing money largely, and it is only a question of time when they must stop.

On the other hand those large plantations along the line of the Tehuantepec railroad in Mexico have a rate of freight of fifty cents per hundred pounds from the plantation to New York, as against two hundred and fifty cents for the planter in São Paulo. These Tehuantepec plantations claim that they can put washed Oaxaca coffee in New York at a cost of five and one-half cents per pound. Now suppose the Brazilian planter receives nothing at all for his coffee on the plantation. It still costs him two and one-half cents per pound in New York in actual transportation expenses. It is probable that no one will dispute the statement that washed Oaxaca will always bring at least three cents per pound more than the average Brazil coffee. Consequently, while the Brazilian was getting two and a-half cents per pound for his coffee, which would only pay the transportation expenses, the Tehuantepec planter would obtain five and one-half cents for his coffee, at which price he could live, but not pay any dividends on his stock. There is no place in the world that can compete with him in coffee production, largely on account of his superior transportation facilities and the superior quality of his product. Moreover he can also raise rubber, pineapples, sugar, oranges, lemons and other products which pay a profit to reduce the cost of coffee production. A rubber tree shades his coffee tree and it costs him five cents per pound to produce the rubber after the tree is matured. The rubber sells for sixty-five cents. A handsome profit surely.

Fortunately for the Brazilian the area suitable for coffee planting in this region is limited, or the Brazilian would have harder competition than he ever had before. There is no doubt but that there are areas enough in Mexico along the line of this railway all other coffee plantations could be driven out of business, and no one in the world could compete with such plantations as the "Dos Rios" and "Ubero" run by American capital on American business principles, with a stable government and a railway depot on the plantation itself. Moreover they have two outlets, one by way of Coatzacoalcas to New York and Europe, and the other via Silina Cruz to San Francisco and the Pacific coast. This road is now being four tracked, so that it will be able to handle all the freight which is presented to it with facility, even to the extent of competing with a Panama canal, because the saving in ocean travel is several days in favor of the more northern route.

The practical question of decrease in coffee production is: "How long is the purse of the planter?" and "How long will he fight against what appear to be hopeless odds?" and "How long can he pay his laborers for picking his product?"

DANIEL K. YOUNG.

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(Cruz 520.) (Cruz 185)

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 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
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 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... 900,000
 Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 38.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE {Head Office,
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 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour l'industrie, le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 LONDON {Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
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 GERMANY {Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.
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P. O. Box 634.

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N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense. Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desiderio
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Barings Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Holtzinger & Co.,
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.**CRICKET AT ICARAHY.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Play in the above match, arranged to take
 place at Icarahy on the 12th and 13th inst.,
 was restricted to the second day, owing to
 wet weather. On Monday, so sudden was the
 condition of the wicket, that the batsmen were
 placed at a considerable disadvantage, as will
 be seen from the fact that 32 wickets fell in 6
 hours for 292 runs. Rio, who had to take the
 field without Nevill Jackson and Reeves, lost
 the toss, but made an excellent start, the first
 Netherby wicket falling at 8 and half the side
 being out with the total unaltered. Gifford
 and F. Morrissey then steadily took the score
 to 32, when the latter was cleverly caught at
 the wicket, and Gifford was batting confi-
 dently and well when he was driven out to his
 wicket.

Tatam's bowling was wonderfully effective
 on the slow wicket, and Slater bowled better
 than his analysis shows.

Rio commenced their first innings im-
 mediately after lunch. Pierce, who played a
 vigorous game, was eventually brilliantly
 caught just in front of the sight-boards.
 Stottfield taking the ball high up with the
 right hand.

Towards the close Tatam played well, making
 his runs chiefly by well timed on-drives. The
 only feature of the Netherby second in-
 nings was the hard hitting of Ginnus, who
 was for the second time not out when the
 innings was declared closed.

Rio were left with 63 to make to win,
 which, thanks to their captain, they hit off
 for the loss of 6 wickets. The latter was again
 in good form, the certainty with which he
 hooked the short length ball being quite the
 best feature of his game.

The score and bowling analysis are:

NICHERBY.—1st innings.

C. B. Mawson, c. Tatam, b. Slater.....	8
E. Morrissey, b. Tatam.....	0
A. L. Stottfield, b. Tatam.....	0
R. Morrissey, b. Tatam.....	0
E. R. Gifford, hit wkt., b. Tatam.....	14
G. H. Lomas, hit wkt., b. Tatam.....	17
F. Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Tatam.....	5
E. V. Morrissey, b. Tatam.....	5
W. T. Ginnus, not out.....	10
E. A. Tootal, c. Whentley, b. Slater.....	0
M. King, b. Tatam.....	1
Total.....	55

RIO.—1st innings.

V. N. Tatam, c. King, b. Ginnus.....	1
W. P. Slater, run out.....	13
F. R. Quennell, c. and h. E. Morrissey.....	10
H. L. Wheatley, b. Stottfield.....	7
H. G. Pierce, c. Stottfield, b. E. Morrissey.....	26
C. L. Robinson, c. R., b. E. Morrissey.....	0
W. S. Tate, not out.....	15
C. Henderson, c. Tootal, b. Mawson.....	0
E. E. Hume, b. Stottfield.....	3
H. Cookson, b. Ginnus.....	1
R. R. Napier, b. Stottfield.....	3
Extras.....	4
Total.....	83

NICHERBY; 2nd innings.

E. R. Gifford, b. Tatam.....	1
E. A. Tootal, c. Hume, b. Slater.....	1
E. Morrissey, c. Cookson, b. Tatam.....	17
C. B. Mawson, c. sub., b. Slater.....	17
W. T. Ginnus, not out.....	44
E. V. Morrissey, b. Slater.....	4
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	9
M. King, not out.....	5
Extras.....	5
Total.....	90

* Innings declared closed.

RIO; 2nd innings.

W. P. Slater, b. Stottfield.....	5
W. S. Tate, c. and b. Stottfield.....	3
H. G. Pierce, b. Ginnus.....	34
C. L. Robinson, c. F. Morrissey, b. Stottfield.....	12
F. R. Quennell, not out.....	0
V. N. Tatam, b. Ginnus.....	0
H. L. Wheatley, b. Ginnus.....	4
C. Henderson, not out.....	2
Extras.....	4
Total (6 wks.).....	64

RIO—Bowling.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Slater.....	72	1	24	2	78	1	38	4
Tatam.....	67	2	31	8	60	0	43	2
					12	1	4	0

NICHERBY—Bowling.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Stottfield.....	38	0	27	3	48	2	27	3
Ginnus.....	30	0	14	2	17	1	11	3
E. Morrissey.....	30	0	18	3				
Mawson.....	2	1	20	1	30	1	22	0

R. C. A. A. vs. BRITISH BANK.

Played at Icarahy on Thursday 16th May.
 The Bank won by 9 wickets.

R. C. A. A.; 1st innings.

A. R. L. Wright, run out.....	7
C. H. Pullen, b. Wilson.....	14
S. F. de Bultes, c. and b. Mawson.....	2
S. Mc Laughlin, b. Wilson.....	6
J. R. Whyte, c. Morrissey, b. Mawson.....	0
O. W. Rolls, b. Mawson.....	5
A. Gillespie, not out.....	1
J. T. Monteith, c. Morrissey, b. Wilson.....	0
J. J. Jeffries, b. Wilson.....	0
E. H. Statham, run out.....	1
H. W. Garner, b. Wilson.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	38

BRITISH BANK; 1st innings.

H. W. Jeans, b. Wright.....	2
E. S. Evill, b. Pullen.....	2
F. Morrissey, b. Pullen.....	40
H. Cookson, b. Wright.....	1
C. B. Mawson, c. Wright, b. Pullen.....	2
A. C. Wilson, run out.....	7
W. H. Polson, b. Pullen.....	1
Harold Evers, not out.....	3
C. Hay, b. Pullen.....	0
S. R. Orr, b. Pullen.....	1
J. O. Hargreaves, b. Pullen.....	0
Total.....	59

R. C. A. A.; 2nd innings.

A. Gillespie, b. Wilson.....	0
C. H. Pullen, b. Mawson.....	0
O. W. Rolls, c. and b. Mawson.....	3
A. R. L. Wright, b. Mawson.....	10
S. Mc Laughlin, b. Wilson.....	5
J. T. Monteith, b., b. Wilson.....	9
J. J. Jeffries, c. Cookson, b. Mawson.....	0
J. R. Whyte, b. Wilson.....	7
S. F. de Bultes, c. and b. Mawson.....	4
E. H. Statham, c. Evill, b. Mawson.....	2
H. W. Garner, not out.....	2
Extras.....	3
Total.....	45

BRITISH BANK; 2nd innings.

E. S. Evill, not out.....	19
H. Cookson, b. Pullen.....	1
Harold Evers, not out.....	3
Extra.....	1
Total (1 wkt.).....	24

BRITISH BANK—Bowling.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Morrissey.....	24	0	23	0				
Mawson.....	48	5	8	3	74	3	18	6
Wilson.....	30	3	5	5	78	4	24	4

R. C. A. A.—Bowling.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Pullen.....	65	1	30	7	35	0	13	1
Wright.....	69	1	29	2	18	2	1	0
Monteith.....					12	0	9	0

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LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—1901.

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Gentlemen's Singles, members only.	10\$000
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per pair.	10\$000
Ladies Singles.	5\$000
Mixed Doubles (provided sufficient entries be received), per pair.....	10\$000

H. J. REEVES, E. T. BROWNE,
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Tournament Committee.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 21st, 1901.

ACCORDING to recent telegrams the Chilean government has protested against the discussion of arbitration at the approaching Pan-American congress, to be held in the city of Mexico, and the United States government has agreed to the exclusion of that subject from the proceedings. It is also said that other South American governments have protested against this exclusion. We had supposed that all the nations taking part in these Pan-American congresses are perfectly free to do what they consider right and proper in such matters, and also that they take part in these congresses in their sovereign capacity. If that is true, then the United States and Chili have no right, by themselves, to eliminate any subject from discussion which the others may wish to have discussed. In a congress of sovereign states the majority rules, unless powers have been delegated to others acting as a committee. If the United States has been empowered to draw up the programme for the next congress and to select the subjects for discussion, then there is nothing more to be said except an observation that the other states have acted unwisely. But we do not know that any such power has been delegated to the United States, and we assume, therefore, that it has not been delegated. Chili is within her rights to object to the consideration of any particular question, and to withdraw from the congress in case her objection is not admitted. And so, too, are the other states within their rights in demanding the consideration of that same question, and if the majority rules in this congress, as elsewhere, they would be fully justified in insisting upon its discussion. What interest the United States can have in supporting Chili's aggressive policy we can not understand. The United States government has always been a strong advocate of arbitration, and if recent events have not modified the policy of that country, she can not consistently object to the fullest discussion of the subject at any international American congress. At the present moment, the adoption of some scheme of arbitration is of paramount importance to the struggling nations of Central and South America. There are scores of irritating disputes between them, many of which are over boundary questions. These disputes are all susceptible of settlement by arbitration. There is no more reason why Chili's dispute with Argentina should not be settled by arbitration, than there was why Brazil's dispute with Argentina should not have been referred to such a tribunal. And as for Chili's disputes with Peru and Bolivia, which involve the interpretation and fulfillment of a solemn treaty, there is every reason why they should be referred to a disinterested party, unless Chili

has definitely resolved to break her word and disregard the rights of the other two powers. If this is her resolve, then it would be good policy for the other states to express an opinion on the subject. If arbitration is what the United States has so zealously and persistently claimed for it, then it is worth consideration at this congress, and a practical scheme should be recommended to all the states concerned for adoption. Chili may refuse to accept it if she pleases, but she will then be acting outside the concert of all the other states and will be placed in an isolated and critical position. Then, of what utility are these congresses, if questions of this character are to be shut out? It appears to us that they will have no *raison d'être*. If a combination for mutual protection is desired, then protection against each other is an essential preliminary, for a union on any other basis would be in constant danger of disruption. In other words it would be Pan-Americanism without the "pan."

IN AN interview after his return home from a recent visit to the United States, Mr. Frederic Harrison said that he had discovered how impossible it is for a man to form any correct impression of America until he has visited it. I found a clear intellectual atmosphere, a broad tolerance, and an universal hospitality which delighted me. I met some of America's greatest politicians and her most cultured men and women, including President McKinley, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Grover Cleveland. I enjoyed the acquaintance of senators and the presidents of the principal universities of the United States. Everywhere I was impressed by the spirit of brotherhood with European thought in literature, science and religion which pervades the more thoughtful society of America. Mr. Harrison repudiated the suggestion that there is a spirit of hostility towards England prevalent in the United States. "I visited many cities," he said warmly, "but nowhere did I see one sign or hear one hint of animosity towards England."

THE renewal of a newspaper agitation in the United States against German colonization in Brazil involves so much absurdity and misapprehension that it is hardly deserving serious discussion. The *New York Herald* says there are 240,000 Germans in southern Brazil and that the Hanseatic company is seeking to acquire more territory and promote further emigration to that part of the world. And what does all this amount to? How many Germans are there in the United States, and particularly in such cities as New York, Chicago and Milwaukee? How many places are there in that country where nothing but German is spoken? And who thinks of the propaganda constantly made in Germany in favor of German emigration to the United States? And if there is no danger and nothing wrong in German emigration to the United States, why should there be any alarm over a very much smaller emigration to Brazil? It should be said that the Hanseatic company was created many years ago, under the monarchy, and by far the larger part of the Germans now in Brazil came out here years ago. Why was the danger, if it really exists, not discovered then? The agitation is simply ridiculous and amounts to nothing more than newspaper mischief-making.

A FRIEND writes to us that we have apparently not understood the main idea of the proposed 20 per cent tax on coffee, which is that of collecting it in coffee and burning it. We confess to some confusion at first because we understood that there were two proposals, one of which did not specify the collection in kind, while the other did. Our discussion of the subject last week was based on articles which spoke of a 20 per cent tax as though it were payable in money, and would operate to restrict the exportation of the low grades because they could not afford to pay such a tax. It is evident that some of our native colleagues also thought this to be the proposition. We understood the proposal made at Campinas, and referred to it in our comment. We are advised that many prominent São Paulo planters are in favor of this plan, and that there is a fair prospect that it will be tried. It will be useless, we presume, to make the trial unless the three principal coffee-producing states agree to it, and then it will have to be adopted and enforced by the state governments to insure fair play. Even then fair play will not be secured, because the planter who turns out a superior grade will be taxed more heavily than the one who produces only the lowest grades. As for the burning of the coffee thus withdrawn, we are inclined to believe that there is a better recourse. The coffee should be withdrawn from the market and carefully cleaned again to improve the grade, and then used for charitable and propaganda objects. The government might donate it to all the principal hospitals and asylums of the world, which would afford a splendid advertisement. Cafés also might be opened in countries where coffee is but little used, and this coffee withdrawn from the market might be furnished at a price barely sufficient to cover transportation. This would relieve planters of the expense of keeping up

a propaganda. We thoroughly believe in the policy of reducing the output by withdrawing the low grades from the market, but we are not certain that the proposed 20 per cent tax in kind is the best way of doing it.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 9.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was a ripple of excitement over the election of members of two of the standing committees. In one instance one of the official candidates was defeated. In the other instance an official candidate narrowly escaped defeat, owing his election, it was stated, to the mistake of friends of the opposing candidate, who put their ballots in the wrong box.

MAY 11.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paranhos Montenegro moved to ask for information in regard to the number of business failures from 1891 to 1900 and the number of prosecutions for fraudulent bankruptcy in the same period.

MAY 14.—*Senate*.—In view of the delay which occurs every year in the issue of the reports of ministers, Senator Moraes e Barros introduced a bill for changing from May 3 to June 2 the opening of congress. At present, although congress sometimes sits eight months, it accomplishes very little work, which certainly, he said, does not contribute to promote the prestige of congress. There are instances, he asserted, of ministerial reports reaching congress only in October, that is after the date fixed by the constitution for closing the congressional session. Senator Antonio Azeredo censured some of the acts of the war department. He criticized the conduct of the government in regard to Admiral Custodio de Mello and asked why Marshal Coutinho had not been arrested. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President asking for a special appropriation of 120,473\$521 for the pay of post-office clerks who had been illegally dismissed between September, 1893, and August, 1895. Deputy Seabra introduced a bill on the judicial liquidation of banks.

MAY 15.—*Senate*.—The senate in executive session confirmed the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as minister to England, of Dr. João do Rio Branco as minister to Germany, Switzerland, and of Dr. Alberto Torres as judge of the supreme court. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Barbosa Lima inquired whether any steps had been taken for the punishment of the criminals who had committed election frauds in the 2nd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The chair answered that the respective documents had been sent to the solicitor of the republic, but no information had been received in regard to the result. Deputy José Martins Gonçalves complained of the delay in the payment of mileage to certain deputies, and Deputies Francisco Sá and Heredia de Sá discussed the question of the obligatory use of water-meters.

COFFEE NOTES

It is stated that at São Paulo de Maricá, Minas Geraes, there have been sales of coffee at 38000 per arroba.

A recent meeting of coffee planters at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, it was decided to pay from 55¢ to 75¢ per 1000 trees for cultivation and 100 reis per bushel for gathering the crop. Dr. Vicente de Carvalho's plan, for destroying 20% of the coffee crop for the purpose of raising prices was considered unfeasible.

A large meeting of coffee planters held at Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the 15th inst., resolved unanimously to approve the project of Dr. Carvalho for the imposition of a supplementary tax of 20 per cent on coffee, payable in kind, which is to be withdrawn and destroyed. On the subject of wages it was decided to make a general reduction of 20 per cent on the wages now paid.

A minority of the planters attending the recent meeting at Campinas—who, it is said, were but a small part of the planters residing in that important coffee-producing municipality—voted in favor of Dr. Vicente de Carvalho's project for imposing a tax of 20 per cent in kind on the coffee exported, which should be destroyed. The meeting, says the *Correio de Campinas*, was attended by 27 planters, while there are about 400 in the municipality.

For the year 1900, according to statistics, the per capita consumption of coffee was less than for the year previous, while the tax was larger. But our interpretation of these facts would simply be that during 1900 dealers, on a declining market for coffee, were running down their stocks, whereas in tea they have already got them below the safety point and were obliged to replenish. That is the true explanation, no doubt.—*São Francisco Grocer*.

A controversy has arisen between two large coffee-buying firms in New York in regard to the influence of a rising exchange on the currency price of coffee paid to the planter. Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brother contend that the rise in exchange produces a decrease in the currency price, while Messrs. Lewishin Brothers contend that the reverse of this is true. The last named firm has entered the market as a large buyer at a comparatively recent date, and in credited with heavy purchases for a future rise in price. The firm is said to be backed by the Rothschilds. As the problem is open to a practical solution, perhaps the two great houses might agree to investigate it on the spot.

The minister of finance has received an important study on coffee from Minister Assis Brazil, pointing out various causes for the crisis in its production now experienced in Brazil, and discussing the question of classifications. A box of samples accompanied the communication and the minister of finance proposes to study the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A Bahia telegram of the 19th says that the great majority of the public officials of that state have not yet received their pay.

In Theresina, the capital of Piauí, which is reputed to be a cattle-producing state, fresh beef is sold at \$500 a kilo, while *farinha* sells for 600 reis and rice for \$400 a liter.

The Bahia press is reeling against the excessive "ditch" gambling in that city. Rectifications might be made all over the country for that cause, for the vice is universal.

The Austrian minister returned to São Paulo from Santos on the 18th for the purpose of presenting to the governor a scientific commission which is visiting Brazil to study its flora and fauna.

A Porto Alegre telegram says the gate money at the exposition amounted to 72,685 from its opening on February 24th to the 16th inst. The exposition ground is to be used hereafter for a botanical and zoological garden.

An epidemic of small-pox and crop is said to be raging at the immigrant hospital in São Paulo. It is said that the authorities are trying to conceal the outbreak. Small-pox has also appeared in the central part of the city.

A São Paulo telegram of the 19th announces the arrival there the day before of Ugoretto, the assassin of Col. Diogo Silles, a brother of President Campos Sales, who was killed on his plantation at Annapolis on 3rd October 1900. The assassin had obtained employment on the Stein plantation under an assumed name, and was eventually betrayed by a countryman named Eulíbio Zanotti.

RAILROAD NOTES

The tribunal de justiça of São Paulo has refused to grant the appeal of the Viação Paulista syndics against the recent sale of its train lines by judicial auction.

The February traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 72,665\$160 against 135,416\$880 last year, showing a decrease of 62,751\$420. The exchange rate was 1:11, this year against 73/32 last; the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £3,330 this year and £4,496 last year, a decrease of £1,166. Since 1st January last the receipts amounted to £6,302 against £9,786 last year, showing a decrease of £3,484.

Legal complications have again arisen over one of the many lawsuits against the Leopoldina railway. According to statements published in the local press last week judicial execution was made on the property of that company on the Catagallo line, and it was stated that the property thus seized was to some extent removed later on by the company to some other point. The seizure covers the section from Nova Friburgo to Catagallo, which is now in the hands of a receiver.

Considerable criticism has been caused by the action of the Leopoldina Railway Co. Limited in celebrating a special accord with Messrs. Louis Cohen Sons & Co. in London for the payment of the 5½ per cent debentures of 1881 of the Catagallo line. At a meeting of debenture-holders on April 2 Mr. A. L. Cohen explained that by an accord of March 22 the Leopoldina Co. would pay on July 1st next the debentures drawn for 1889 and 1899, and the debentures drawn for 1900 would be paid immediately after the receipt of certain sums expected from the Brazilian government. The company will also pay interest and amortization on these debentures to the end of 1904 when the interest-guarantee lapses, after which they will be paid off in shares. It is argued here that this is prejudicial to the interests of other creditors, and that it is opposed to the conditions of the sale of the national company.

LOCAL NOTES

The naval officials are now preparing plans for a schoolship. Would it not be better to wait a little and give the taxpayer time to take a drink?

Grave irregularities have been discovered in the registry of voters in this city. There was a judicial visit to one of the registries on the 18th inst.

In view of the delays in preparing the department reports Senator Moraes Barros has proposed that the date for opening congress shall be changed to July 2.

The German cruiser "Vineta" arrived here from Santa Catharina on Sunday last, and is to leave again on Friday for a short cruise, returning later on to enter dry dock for repairs.

The recent census, which gave so unsatisfactory a result for this city, has been annulled, but nothing is said of taking it again. Perhaps the authorities are afraid to try and prefer to use flattering estimates.

We are in receipt of cricket reports which we regret to say, we can not use for this number, owing to want of time and space. We can not guarantee the publication of any report received later than Saturday.

—Among the passengers for England by the "Thames" last week were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Briseo, who are leaving Brazil for good and all. Our best wishes go with them.

—Mr. Otto Richard was locked up in the casa de detenção on the 14th inst. on the complaint of Mr. Otto Petersen, and is charged with using threats against the latter for the purpose of extorting money from him.

—A London telegram of the 18th announces the death in that city at the advanced age of 80 years of Mr. Jacob Walter, for many years a prominent merchant in the Brazilian trade and chief of the house of Messrs. Walter Block & Co. of this city.

—The police on the 18th captured an Arab named Francisco Arsi, together with his wife and sister, on the French str. "Provence". They had taken passage at Santos and were wanted in São Paulo for a theft of 16,000\$. A great part of the money was secured.

—The *Dia* says that officers of all ranks make bitter complaints against the administration of the war department, in which the abuses committed have led to the prevalence of insubordination and anarchy in every branch of the service.

—In view of the limited space at our disposal and difficulties in handling any long article at the last moment, we must request contributors to send in articles for publication not later than Saturday. We can not guarantee the publication of any long communication handed to us on Mondays.

—The President has issued a decree suspending Dr. Caudilo Barata Ribeiro as a professor of the medical school of this capital for the period of two months. This is in conformity with a resolution of the faculty. The suspended professor is a member of the federal senate and is therefore drawing two government salaries, which is forbidden by law.

—The Associação dos Empregados no Commercio has initiated a good practice—that of giving Sunday afternoon lectures on vital questions. If this is to be something more than a republic in name, the people must be instructed and public lectures will be of great assistance to that end. On Sunday last Dr. Manoel Victorino gave an important address on the subject of gold circulation.

—To avoid mistakes and to make matters perfectly clear, there ought to be more uniformity in the use of words. For instance, in this city an *intendente* is an alderman, while in Bahia the *intendente* is the executive official of the municipality, or mayor, who in Rio is called the "prefect". Surely the language does not authorize so confusing an application of the word!

—During the early part of the night of the 17th inst. a fire broke out in the lower part of No. 22 Rua do Carmo and destroyed that building together with No. 21. The next building, No. 26, also suffered some damage. The losses are not heavy, as the buildings were occupied by small shops and offices. There was a lodging-house on the second floor of No. 24, but happily no casualties occurred, beyond some slight wounds.

—The French steamer "Provence" seems to be making a record for suicide this voyage. Just before arriving at Santos a second-class passenger named Fritz committed suicide, and on the 17th, when the steamer entered this port, a first-class passenger named Michel Nicolas ended his life by a revolver shot in the mouth. Both passengers were from Buenos Aires, where the times are not so easy as politicians would have us believe.

—A question has arisen in regard to the right of General Moura to occupy a seat in the chamber of deputies and at the same time retain his place on the supreme military tribunal. If Dr. Caudilo Barata can not confer in the exercise of his duties as a professor in the medical school while the senate is in session, then surely General Moura can not remain on the military tribunal. But at the same time, there is very little logic in practical politics.

—It is said that a project is to be presented to congress authorizing the expenditure of 100,000\$ in the acquisition of a building for safely preserving the valuable documents accumulated in the national library, until permanent arrangements can be made for a suitable library building. This is an expenditure both justifiable and praiseworthy. The national library possesses manuscripts and books of rare value whose loss by fire or theft would be an irreparable calamity.

—"I see by telegrams from Rome and Naples," observed Mr. Smalwyk, musingly, "that Dewet is now claimed to be an Italian. It is rather curious that this claim should be made after the English press has pronounced Dewet mad, but there may be nothing in that. I find it rather difficult to accept the claim, however, for there is nothing on record to show that Dewet has put in a denatural for languages. He couldn't be a genuine Italian and not do that. In my humble opinion Dewet is good enough as a Dutch Afrikaner, and needs no romance to brace him up."

—An extraordinary telegram went the rounds of the American press on the 9th ult. in regard to that trifling disturbance in São Paulo over a representation of Galdos' "Electra." The telegram is from Buenos Aires. In addition to giving an exaggerated account of the affair, it located "São Paulo" in the "state of Santiago del Estero" (which is an Argentine province). And then the telegram ended with the statement that "frequent earthquake shocks have been felt at Buero Suceso, in the state of Minas Geraes." South American geography is evidently but little studied in New York.

—We have great pleasure in noting the marriage on the 11th inst. of Miss Mary Belter Dulle, daughter of the late Charles Dulle, Esq., of São Paulo, to Mr. Percy C. P. Lupton, of the same city. The happy pair will accept our hearty congratulations. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Lupton will visit the old country on their wedding trip.

—"I observe," says Smith, "that trees have recently been planted on several streets. The idea is a good one and I thoroughly approve of it. Unless new trees are planted, how can the municipal government, the telephone company and other destructive agencies continue to find trees for cutting down or mutilating?"

—The *Pais* of the 18th inst. renews its accusation that the chief of police is watching and searching all incoming steamers for the purpose of preventing the landing of Sr. Antonio da Costa Borlido—and this in contempt of the orders of the supreme court. It is inconceivable that Dr. Eneas Galvão should make the mistake of showing such disrespect to the highest tribunal of the land, and we prefer to believe that the *Pais* has been misinformed. Borlido is a Brazilian citizen, and if the laws of the country are to be observed, he has a legal right to a hearing before the courts and the chief of police has no right whatever to prevent.

—"I can not find out," said Smalwyk, after a long silence, "that Minister Martinho has succeeded in finding his *Pão de Sucre*. It was no common thief who took that stick, I am sure. Ordinary thieves do not generally break into houses and carry off historical walking sticks. They'd rather have a good, thick *Pão de Sucre* to humbug the beggars with. And they never take the trouble to break into such a house without securing something convertible into cash. Even a little paper currency would serve that purpose. It'll all come out in good time, and then perhaps some of Martinho's confidential friends and advisers will have occasion to explain that it was all a joke and was designed simply to enable Smalwyk to make a pun—which of course is not pun-ifiable."

—"The Brazilian governments," says the *South American Journal*, "has addressed to the Brazilian legations in Europe and the United States a communication declaring that the republican institutions of the country are in no danger of being overthrown by a monarchist conspiracy." What induced the government to make such a statement? Had it reason to suppose that it is believed in Europe and the United States that the present institutions of the country are in danger of being overthrown? And does it think that, if it believe in this danger really exists, it can be removed by an official declaration? The safety of the institutions depends not on official declarations, but on the prosperity and contentment of the people. The institutions are in danger as long as the people are oppressed, impoverished and discontented.

—We are happy to see that the editor of our American contemporary, Mr. Lamoureux, has recovered from his sharp indisposition and is back once more at the editorial desk. For the first time for twenty-two years, but the Floriano episode, our contemporary was obliged last week to suspend publication. But anyone who has experienced how terrible a grind it is to get out a newspaper published in English, year in and year out, with almost no assistance and contributors who don't know a word of the language, will appreciate how good cause our colleague has to pride himself on his performance. Anyhow, journalism is but an ungrateful task, especially in a place like Rio where the circulation is not and probably never will be sufficient to maintain a foreign paper decently. —*Brazilian Review*, May 14.

—Many thanks, neighbor, for your consoling comment. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." When you have had 22 years experience of this kind of work, instead of three, you will feel the truth of what you have said even more deeply than you do now. When we began we were encouraged with the assurance "I'll wait to see how you come out before subscribing," and now at the end of all these years we find many of them still waiting. But they go to the *Pais*, or *Library* all the same to read *The News*, and are full of friendly interest, and they are sorry to hear of our breaking down. It is an ungrateful task, and now that we can not do the work as well as in the years gone by, we can not help wondering at our own patience. We shall throw off the harness without regret and feel that these many years have been partially thrown away.

BIRTH.

At Forest Gate, London, on April 17th, the wife of P. W. Creve, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The government has appointed Dr. L. Beum Paes Leme to be director-general of the postoffice.

—The bill reforming the bankruptcy law entered into discussion in the chamber of deputies on the 14th inst.

—The cash balance of the Banco da Republica on new account increased in April from 12,217,678\$33 to 13,300,181\$99.

—The intendente of Bahia has vetoed the municipal resolution renewing the period of contract and increasing the water rates.

—A Pará telegram of the 18th says that the merchant João Vieira Magalhães, proprietor of the Restaurant Coello, has become bankrupt.

—On April 30 the Banco da Republica's drafts on London, Paris and Hamburg amounted to £1,394,241 against £1,308,420 on March 31.

—We are informed that the Sumidouro gold mining property, belonging to Dr. Olyntho de Magalhães, minister of foreign affairs, has been sold to an English syndicate.

—The customs officials having insisted on the official valuation of tobacco for export at 850 reis a kilo, the Bahia merchants have carried their protests to the governor.

—The salt tax collected at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, during the month of April, amounted to 264,685\$950, or 37,884\$750 more than in the corresponding month of last year.

—The large manganese deposit at Mignel Buier, Minas Geraes, is now lying idle. We hear that its large turbine and some other machinery have been sold to the Morro Velho company.

—There are at present two English mining commissions up in Minas Geraes examining propositions. The outlook is not good for any mining operations just now, but there may be a turn for the better in the near future.

—Brazil has for months past hardly merited being called the place where the nuts come from. There has been a great scarcity on the market not only of Brazil nuts, but also of almonds and lemons, compared with this time last year. —*Daily Mail*, April 15.

—It is stated that the str. "Catania" which sails on the 22nd inst. will take the last consignment of exhibits for the Buffalo exposition, principally minerals from Minas Geraes. As the exposition will be open about two months when these articles arrive there, they should all bear that well-known legend "*aninha*."

—The Bahia state government paid the 7th instalment of its debt to the gas company on the 19th inst. The state has thus far paid 2,553,587\$187 on this account. By this time the officials of that state have probably reached the conclusion that the purchase of that enterprise was a very unwise transaction. The cash paid would now be very useful in alleviating the crisis there.

—Further discoveries of contraband goods have occurred on the Portuguese bark "Venturosa," whose master was caught lading pieces of silk a few days ago. Among the contraband were 31 *decimas* of wine. It must be remembered, however, that the customs officials not infrequently display an excess of zeal, for we have heard of their seizing a master's personal effects as contraband.

—Recent advices from Minas Geraes are to the effect that the rise in exchange is seriously injuring the mining industry in that state. It is claimed that the enhanced value of currency is so heavily increasing working expenses that no profit remains to the companies. They say they can not reduce wages because of the excessive costs of living, and they prefer therefore to shut down for a time. It is needless to say that the present federal administration is not at all popular in Minas Geraes outside of Belo Horizonte.

—A Bahia telegram of the 17th says it is reported that the payment of official salaries will be resumed on the 21st inst. These payments were suspended on the 2nd inst., to enable the state treasury to meet a matured bill for 100,000\$ due to the Gas Company, which the government had found it difficult to pay. The recourse does not seem to have been of any use, however, for the same telegram added that the bill would be renewed on the following day for another three months. The financial improvement announced by President Campos Salles does not seem to have struck Bahia as yet.

—On new account the deposits at the Banco da Republica on March 31 and April 30 amounted to the following sums:

	March 31	April 30
With interest.	9,082,350\$743	10,021,806\$782
Without "	2,133,626\$381	1,813,375\$411
	11,215,977\$124	11,835,182\$192

There was an increase of 939,455\$939 in the amount of deposits with interest and a decrease of 320,253\$771 in that of deposits without interest, the net increase being consequently 619,202\$168. The amount of bills discounted was 6,912,218\$62 on March 31 and 6,429,820\$515 on April 30, the decrease being 490,423\$947.

—The minister of finance has rejected the petition of Srs. Cruz d'Almeida & Co. for permission to exchange to consumption stamps of the relative variety of the value of 205,000 each, for others in a good state. The stamps have become stuck together and are no longer serviceable, and this refusal of a perfectly proper request implies a loss of 200\$. This is a gross imposition on the public, for which there is no possible excuse. It is dishonest, tricky and exasperating. A stamp is sold for a definite purpose, and if some accident destroys it then the government is in honor bound to substitute another, otherwise it is receiving a double tax. In England it is possible to substitute a revenue stamp even after cancellation, providing it can be shown that the document is invalid and that another is required for the same purpose. Here, however, a smart minister first adopts a flimsy, sticky stamp and then refuses even to redeem those which are stuck together and can not be used. He could not go much further.

—To satisfy a request from the chamber of deputies, the minister of justice has applied to the solicitor-general for information in regard to the number of failures occurring in this capital from 1891 to 1900, and in regard to the number of prosecutions for fraudulent or culpable failure. The information will be most interesting, but it will not be complete without returns of the many failures settled privately between debtors and their creditors and which do not appear on the books of the solicitor-general.

—In commenting on the attempt of Mr. Otto Richard to blackmail Mr. Otto Petersen, manager of the Banco da Republica, the *Brazilian Review* of the 14th inst. has the following comment:—"It, however, seems a pity that the management of a bank such as the Republica should not be maintained above the possibility of such attacks as it easily could be by abstaining entirely from speculative business. For some time, we regret, the Bank of the Republic has been regarded in this market as the chief abettor of speculation in exchange and is held responsible for most of the violent oscillations that have been lately experienced. No doubt it may be profitable for the bank, but whether it is quite decorous for an official establishment, such as this really is, to play with public interests in this manner is another matter. In any case the example set by the bank can not fail to impair the authority of the government and denigrate any action that in the future might be judged necessary to curb speculation."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The sum of 1,000,000\$ in currency was burned out Saturday last in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan.

—At Bahia exporters have protested against the official valuation of 850 reis per kilo for the collection of the export duty on tobacco.

—The revenue of the municipal government of S. Carlos do Pinhal amounted last year to 467,007\$664 and the expenditure to 465,130\$320.

—On the 14th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro made by executive edict a special appropriation of 500,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.

—The government has opened a credit in London of 467,299\$670 for the expenses abroad of the cruiser "Benjamin Constant," now on her way to the United States.

—The tribunal of accounts has decided that the government may legally make a special appropriation of 1,500,000\$ for the payment of the claim of the Companhia de Colonização e Industria de Santa Catharina.

—The indebtedness of the Banco da Republica to the national treasury on old account was reduced last month from £764,000 to £645,000. The balance in favor of the national treasury on new account current was reduced from 1,270,697\$897 to 3,693,355\$607.

—"We believe," says the *Money Market Review*, "that French investors are for some insurmountable reason the buyers of Brazilian bonds and that British investors are supplying the stock. If this is really a fact, the latter may be congratulated on the wisdom they are showing."

—President Campos Salles, says the *Pais* in its issue of 1st Sunday, is going to ask congress for a deficiency appropriation of 150,000\$ to pay for the printing of treasury notes. But why should he do this, if, as he says in his annual message, all accounts have been paid up to date?

—Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino says very correctly that the financial policy of the government is neither protectionist nor free trade, but a policy of political burglary that exploits the country at the expense of spoliation, oppression and extortion, which is destructive to industry and against whose deleterious action foresight and prudence are impotent.

—"All accounts are paid up to date," asserts President Campos Salles in his message to congress. "Merchants who supply the national printing-office," says the *Jornal do Commercio*, "ask for measures for expediting the auditing of their accounts, which have been at that office for a long time. We are sure that the director of the establishment is not aware of this delay so detrimental to the interests of his creditors."

—"Of late," says the *Money Market Review* in its issue of the 20th ult., "affairs in Brazil have taken a turn for the worse. It was anticipated that, when the government in September last came to the rescue of the Banco da Republica and made itself responsible for that institution, affairs in the republic would gradually mend; but since, so far from there having been a notable amelioration, the situation has once more assumed a somewhat ominous aspect. There is a commercial crisis of considerable severity at all the leading centres in the republic. Although the government benefits in making its foreign sterling payments by the rise in exchange, it feels the pinch of reduced customs receipts. Next year the full service of the external debt will have to be met in gold and will require 4,450,000. We have still very little doubt that gold payments will be resumed in July next, but feel some misgivings as to how long the government will be able to keep them up, unless the commercial and economic crisis passes away unrelieved or is so restored as to permit a fresh and strongly resented import business. At the moment there is very little prospect for an immediate change for the better in this respect."

— Brazilian stocks steadied themselves earlier in the week preparatory, as it turned out, to another upward movement that has been assisted by the general activity in other departments. This section is extremely animated, and is getting plenty of support from the public, who seem to be merely playing into the hands of the powerful bulls. Brazilians have become a gamble which should be left to those who can afford to risk their money. — *The Critic*, London, April 27.

— Dr. Rodrigues, agent of the Brazilian government, says the *South American Journal* is due in England to day and his expected return has caused a general improvement in Brazilian bonds, for it is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the government has had a proposal before it, made by London bankers, to unify its debts and that an agent would be sent to London to negotiate. Whether Dr. Rodrigues is the agent in question remains to be seen, but in well informed market quarters it is believed that he is.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 21st, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 d.
in U. S. coin at \$4.86 5/8 per \$	54 1/2 ct.
1 milreis	188 1/2
do of \$1.00 in Brazilian gold	8 8/10
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	12 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	24 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	44 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per \$	24 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.86 per \$) in Brazilian currency (paper)	48 1/2
Value of £1 sterling	20 1/2

EXCHANGE.

May 13.—National holiday. May 14.—To-day's market was irregular with a decline in rates. The reported transactions were irregular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4
Private bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 474-475 reis gold.
May 14.—The decline in rates continued. Business reported was important.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4
Private bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 454-455 reis gold.
May 15.—Church holiday.

May 16.—The situation of the market was under strain and with several changes in rates. The movement was regular.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4
Private bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 454-455 reis gold.
May 18.—The market, opening firm, with improvement in rates, but on closing a downward tendency was reported. A regular amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4
Private bills..... opening 12 1/2-12 3/4 closing 12 1/2-12 3/4

Official value of the milreis 454-455 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st May, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—Business was greatly restricted during the week, the reported sales aggregating only 30,000 bags. This was due in great part to the fluctuating prices. The market was under strain and with several changes in rates. The movement was regular.

Foreign advices are to the effect that the sales last week were—New York 57,000 bags, Havre 61,000, London 14,000, total 132,000 bags, against 109,000 in the same week of last year and against 109,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our local market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market

Rio N. Y. Reported Average
per arroba sales per to kilos

May 14..... 6800-6900 8,000 bags. 4100
15..... 6700-6800 8,000 " 4100
16..... 6700-6800 8,000 " 4100
17..... 6700-6800 8,000 " 4100
18..... 6700-6800 8,000 " 4100

The shipments since our last report have been:

11,110 bags for the United States
14,754 " " Europe
500 " " Cape of Good Hope
1,859 " " River Plate, etc.
2,030 " " Coastwise

30,772 bags.

The following ship sailed with coffee last week:

United States..... bags.
May 17 New York Br. str. *Coleridge*..... 21,883
18 Baltimore Amer. bk. *Josephine*..... 17,506

Europe.
May 11 Marseilles Fr. str. *Aquitaine*..... 4,135
Constantinople do..... 250
Philippineville do..... 250
Oran do..... 375

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14 Havre Fr. str. <i>V. San Nicolas</i>	4,500
15 London Br. str. <i>Thames</i>	3,252
Cape do.....	500

Elsewhere:	
May 12 River Plate Br. str. <i>Danube</i>	1,283
Montevideo do.....	801

Coastwise:	
May 12 Northern ports str. <i>Flaneta</i>	751
do do str. <i>Isky</i>	124
13 Southern ports str. <i>Isky</i>	791

The receipts for the past week were 37,688 bags against 38,199 bags for the previous week and 74,753 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6.....	May 18	May 11
7.....	7500	7500
8.....	7000	6500
9.....	6000	6500
10.....	6000	6200

The stock was estimated this morning at 257,506 bags according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, and 217,093 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 731,586 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Stock at Santos	Receipts	Shipments	Stock at Santos
May 12	3,282	3,282	May 12
May 13	6,390	6,390	May 13
May 14	6,445	6,445	May 14
May 15	7,130	7,130	May 15
May 16	3,590	3,590	May 16
May 17	2,858	2,858	May 17
May 18	3,827	3,827	May 18
May 19	500	500	May 19
May 20	3,600	3,600	May 20
May 21	3,600	3,600	May 21
May 22	3,600	3,600	May 22
May 23	3,600	3,600	May 23
May 24	3,600	3,600	May 24
May 25	3,600	3,600	May 25
May 26	3,600	3,600	May 26
May 27	3,600	3,600	May 27
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May 29	3,600	3,600	May 29
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May 22	3,600	3,600	May 22
May 23	3,600	3,600	May 23
May 24	3,600	3,600	May 24
May 25	3,600	3,600	May 25
May 26	3,600	3,600	May 26
May 27	3,600	3,600	May 27
May 28	3,600	3,600	May 28
May 29	3,600	3,600	May 29
May 30	3,600	3,600	May 30
May 31	3,600	3,600	May 31

do	900\$	do	700
do	1868	at rate of	1,350
74	do	1895	722
13	do	(reg.)	740
25	do	1897 (reg.)	733
20	do	1897 (reg.)	890
2	do		885
1	do		888
2	Inscriptions 3%		650
30	do		645
7	Emprestimo Municipal		116
Banks.			
53	Commercial		650
150	Republica		51
47	do	do	51 500
100	do	do	52 500
Railways.			
300	V. P. Sapneaby		10 500
MAY 18.			
41	Apollon \$5		744 800
25	do		643
2	do		642
37	do		611
20	do	(500\$) at rate of	715
1	do	(500\$) do	710
1	do	700\$ do	710
5	do	1895	732
15	do	1897 (reg.)	802
25	do		821
128	do		820
12	Inscriptions 3%		650
20	do		645
51	do	12,000\$ (reg.) at rate of	640
	do	20,000\$ at rate of	645
63	Emprestimo Municipal		117
86	do	do (reg.)	122
400	deh. Sorocabana-Ithau R. R.		45
20	F. C. Jardim Botânico		193
50	Empresa Viação		9
80	Empenho C. de Quissama		90
Banks.			
65	Commercia		05 500
105	Republica		57
Tramways.			
50	Jardim Botânico		110 500
150	S. Christovão		96
100	do		100

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

	setes.	dues
Banco Comercio e Industria	310 000	271 500
Constructor e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	—	35 000
Lavadores	—	100 000
Mercantil de Santos	—	—
S. Paulo	105 000	95 000
Ribeirão Preto	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	210 000	210 000
do do (40%)	110 000	80 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	30 000	40 000
Santos	—	—
Cl. Agua e Luz	—	—
Antarcica	—	230 000
Argos Paulista	—	—
Fabril Paulista	—	—
Ferro Carril São. Auarã	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo	—	—
Italo Paulista	—	—
Lupton	100 000	—
Mechanica	—	—
Melhoramentos de Brotas	—	50 000
Mogyana (all paid)	205 000	200 000
idem (at 30 days)	—	—
Paulista	205 000	200 000
idem (at 30 days)	210 000	200 000
Progreddior	—	—
Stimpakoff	21 000	17 500
Telephonica	—	—
União Sportiva	—	—
Viação Paulista	—	—

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL

VILLA MARIANNA

S. PAULO

The school will open in the new premises at Villa Marianna on 1st July next. All communications before that date should be directed to the present address as given below.

The grounds, at the new site, cover an area exceeding 60,000 square metres, and are situated in the healthiest and highest suburb of S. Paulo. Steam trains pass the door every half hour, which are shortly to be substituted by the electric cars.

The boys are encouraged to play cricket and football and other healthy games, while the quality of the food, including milk, oatmeal porridge, etc., will be unexcelled. The boarders are under the special care of an English lady whose family resides in the school.

The course of study adopted is such as to prepare boys for the English universities and for commercial life at home or in Brazil, the principal being assisted in the teaching by Mr. A. C. Slater, B. Sc., and other masters. English, German and Brazilian.

The new prospectus is now ready and will be forwarded at once to those who apply for it.

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

Alameda das Andradas, 17.
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Libby's Canned Meats,
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Cameras (Premo), Church Organs,
Dixon's Plumbago for foundries,
Parker's Fountain Pens,
Stafford's Ink, and
American notions.

A. R. DUNLOP & Co.

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SÃO PAULO.

LION & Co.

SANTOS 41- SÃO PAULO

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males, and the Sick-
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June 7	Coblentz	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
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Passengers and cargo accepted.
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" 29	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with most larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes. All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 28, Rio de Janeiro.